

## PREPARING A SUMMER OUTING FOR CHILDREN

Industrial Farm Association Plans  
Happy Time for 1,000  
Youngsters.

## TO HAVE A COUNTRY HOME.

Will Be Benefit to Health of Little  
Ones Who Live in Tenement  
Quarters the Year  
Around.

The Children's Industrial Farm Association of St. Louis is preparing for the work of providing a summer outing for the poor children, whose lives are the poorest and confined to their tenement quarters. The work is in line with what are considered the most advanced theories concerning modern charities.

The purpose is to provide a country home for the boys and girls, where they may enjoy clear air, pure food, and healthy exercises. No restraints are put upon the little ones, other than that of absolute necessity to preserve discipline.

G. R. Barrington, who is experienced in mission work, has been appointed superintendent for this year. As soon as the warm weather opens the association will begin sending the children upon their vacation.

The farm used is near Eureka, Mo., twenty-seven miles from St. Louis on the Missouri Pacific. It contains slightly more than 100 acres, and is fully equipped to house 125 children at a time in a truly rustic fashion.

Last year 800 boys and girls were given the benefit of such a vacation. The plan is this year to increase the number to 1,000 if the funds of the association prove sufficient. In the selection of the favored ones, no distinction is made as to creed or nationality. The object is to afford all that the farm can accommodate with the benefit of the excursion.

**FAIR HAY, FRUIT AND SPRINGS.**  
The farm nestles among hills. It is well supplied with fruit trees, and upon its acres are several clear springs. Bathing ponds have been built, where the children are taught to swim, and at the same time enjoy the pleasure of a dive into cool waters of a hot day.

The boys, whose normal occupation is often idling away their time in a city, are given the opportunity of doing hard work, like the farmers. With horse and plow in hand, it is not an uncommon sight to see a score or more of the street urchins busily tilling the turnip patch or potato rows.

Some of the letters from little ones, written last summer to their parents, more eloquently than anything else, describe their experiences. One who, evidently, is of an imaginative turn, possibly will read in his novel, imagines that in his big farm hat he is wearing a farmer's shack.

**LITTLE ONES WRITE LETTERS.**  
"Dear Sister," he writes, "I am sitting along line in the best of health. I look like a husar with a big straw hat and white pair of pants. We go to swimming every afternoon at a quarter to 5, and the bath is just a sort of a dip about 20 inches deep and the middle is divided, and the first part is about 4 inches deep, so that is all I have to say, as I am not a big dipper writing you. BROTHER HENRY."

"Here is another:  
"Dear Mother, Dear Mother: We are having such a good time out here in the country. We are swimming every day, and seven times a week. We had some good milk out here last night for supper. We have nice swings and hammocks, too. Good-bye. From LILLIE AND HENRY."

"This boy writes: 'How do you like it? We are all well, we are; we all have a good time every evening. We have, as you see, a swimming every afternoon at half past 5. Will you please answer this letter back?'"

**U. S. MINT MAKING TONS  
OF COIN FOR PHILIPPINES.**  
Extra Force of Men Put to Work Turning Out \$75,000,000 Worth of Pesos for Use on the Islands.

**REPUBLIC SPECIAL.**  
San Francisco, April 25.—The work of making money for the Philippines has begun, at the San Francisco Mint. The order, which came from the East with the dies for the new money, was to the effect that it was to be coined as fast as possible.

With but one set of rollers on hand and a rush order for the new money it is necessary for the work of the mint to go on day and night for months to come. Two shifts of men will work in the coining and in the melting and refining departments. One force will work from 5 a. m. to 4 p. m., and the other from the last named hour until 2 at night.

Neither force of these departments was large enough to admit of two entire sets of rollers, and this was a serious obstacle to secure efficient men. There were no eligibles on the civil-service list, and Daniel Cole, the coiner, and Charles M. Cochran, chief of the melters and refiners, had to take the best men they could get. There are fifteen of these men in all, eight for the coiner's department and seven for the other. Superintendent Leach has confirmed their appointment.

The Government has ordered \$75,000,000 in pesos—about 25 cents each—about the standard of the United States dollar. The first Philippine coin was a pretty piece of money and was greatly admired by the officials of the mint. On one side it bears the inscription, "United States of America, 1903," around the national shield. On the reverse side is a statue of a woman with flowing hair about to strike a shield and forge. The words, "One Peso Philippine," circle the figure.

"The Philippine peso," said Assistant Coiner Frank A. Pedlar, "is equivalent to the Mexican dollar, which is 48 grains of silver. Our dollar piece has but 25 1/2 grains of silver."

"The Mexican dollar is the commercial money of the Philippines and the reason it is necessary to make a special coin for these people is that we cannot count them to use in trade money which is below the commercial standard of that section."

"The local mint is not to make any of the subsidiary coins for the Philippines. These will be made at the Philadelphia mint. New Orleans mints. At the present rate of working it will take the San Francisco Mint something like three years to coin the \$75,000,000 in pesos for the Philippines."

**GIRLS SEE ROYAL MUMMY.**  
American Tourists Present at the Opening of Pharaoh's Tomb.

**REPUBLIC SPECIAL.**  
Washington, April 25.—Two Washington girls who were present at the opening of one of the tombs of the early Pharaohs are Miss Charlotte Hopkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins of this city, granddaughter of the late Edward Everett, and Miss Janet Newman, daughter of the Nevada Senator. These young ladies, who returned with Mrs. Bachrach, widow of the late editor of the Staats Zeitung, by the Deutschland on Saturday from a three months' tour of Egypt, were the guests on the interesting occasion referred to by Mr. Davis, the wealthy tourist who has himself devoted to archaeological studies and research, has been for a number of years in Egypt, where, by special permission of the Government, he has made many excavations and valuable historic finds.

Miss Hopkins, Miss Newman and Mrs. Bachrach were invited by Mr. Davis on his journey and after spending some time on the Nile, accompanied him to the place where he had discovered one of the largest and most perfect tombs of the Pharaohs. Within this tomb was found the most perfect specimen extant of the old Egyptian chariot, used, it is presumed, by the great King, whose remains were found embalmed in a fine state of preservation.

Both Miss Hopkins and Miss Newman descended into the tomb and went from chamber to chamber with the explorer, who has discovered this rich find, which is to prove such a valuable addition to the antiquarian world.

Beside the Pharaoh was situated the body of his favorite Queen, who was buried with him in a separate chamber, which, when deciphered, will give a complete history of the tomb and its contents.



# 1803 DEDICATION WEEK 1903



**WE BEG PERMISSION** to assist, this week, in the entertainment of the throngs of visitors who will be in our city. We have specially fitted up a pretty and cozy reception-room, where you are cordially invited to rest, or meet your friends, or write a letter, etc. There will be no charge for this service---no obligation whatever. To the contrary, you will honor us. We will be glad to have an opportunity to show our public spirit. To add particular interest to your visit we have made some special displays and offer some special bargains. If you have the time and inclination to do so, you will be most welcome to look these over. Just say to your friends---

## "MEET ME AT SOMMERS"





### IRON BED

With Springs  
and Mattress  
All Complete

\$5.75



### 8-INCH STEEL SHEARS

7c



### Sanitary Couch and Folding Bed

\$5.98

We are sole and only authorized  
agents on Olive St. for the Famous  
Buck's Cook Stoves and Ranges.

## Trade at Sommers'

St. Louis' Greatest Housefurnishers

For the convenience of those kept  
busy all day, our store is open every  
Saturday evening until 9 o'clock.

### DEDICATION WEEK SPECIAL

**BRUSSELS ROOM RUGS**—We offer a big bargain in room rugs this week. They are full sized big rugs, as shown below—large enough to fit a 12x15-foot floor. They are all late, new patterns and there is a large variety to select from. They are GENUINE BRUSSELS RUGS, of good, durable quality. You can tell by looking at the rugs themselves what a big bargain they really are—better than anything we can say of them. We cordially invite inspection. No trouble to show them. Carpet Department, second floor west. Worth \$20.00. Our Special Dedication Week Price.

\$12.50

### MORRIS CHAIR

The popularity and increasing sales of Morris Chairs have necessitated the opening of a special department of our store for these goods. There is no secret why our store is growing so rapidly. Our styles are newer and nicer, our qualities better, our prices always lower than the other stores. We can suit any taste or purse. No difference whether you select low-priced, medium or expensive goods, we give you the best possible for your money. Morris Chair (like cut)—Special Dedication Week Price.

\$4.95

### SANITARY FOLDING BEDS.

We have a most complete assortment of these beds and show every pattern that is made. The new style is a Twentieth Century article in every particular, a big improvement on the old styles. The outer casing is of oak, tastefully carved and finely finished; the whole interior is of steel; steel side, steel head and foot ends, steel spring and steel spiral supports. The ventilation is perfect, air having access to all parts of the bed; therefore very easy to keep the bedding fresh and clean. Although the interior is made of steel, with extra strong supports, it weighs no more than the all-wood patterns. In this bed are combined the best parts of the iron with the best parts of the wood style, with the result that it is without question the most sanitary and healthful bed that has yet been built. Besides, it costs less than the old-style wooden kind of the same grade. Contains room for all bedclothing. The one here illustrated is the Upright Style, shown open and closed. We have them at all prices in this popular style—as low as

\$25.00



### METAL FOLDING BED

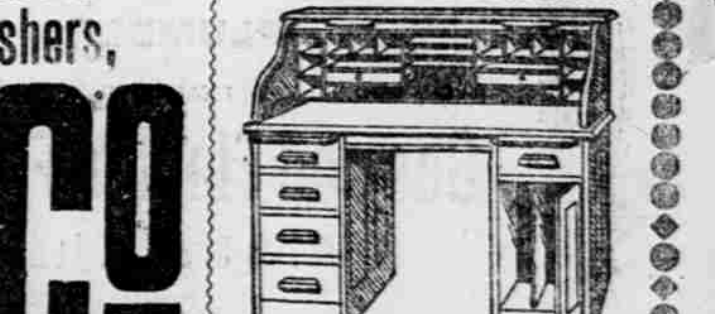
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Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Etc.—St. Louis' Greatest Housefurnishers.

1126-1128-1130 OLIVE ST.

CORNER OF ALLEY.



### THIS OFFICE DESK

\$17.85

### HAWAIIAN LAWMAKERS VISIT LEPER COLONY AT MOLOKAI.

Committee From Territorial Legislature Give the Sufferers an Opportunity to State Their Wants and Tell of the Treatment Accorded Them—Cures Effected by Doctor Goto.

With a suitable residence for those patients who were billeted. These had already been applied for by the superintendent. State-ment as to the value of Doctor Goto's medicine show that it seems to check the disease, although it is not a cure.

Brother Dutton met the committee at the Baldwin Home for Boys, where Prince Kihio talked with his committee and received an ovation. Here some improvements in sewerage and in new appliances were needed. Ample food is supplied by the Board of Health, not by rations, but by requisition at the beginning of each month, and everything asked for was given. There was plenty of clothing, goods in bulk being made into clothes at the tailor shop conducted at the home. Except the use of regular system in bathing there is no cure of the disease. A few members of the legislative committee claimed to have found among the patients boys who had no symptoms of leprosy whatever.

THURSDAY DOCTOR GOTO.

With one exception all the boys said they got good food. The chief complaint was an "ama" drinker named John Ahua, who did not like to have his pot pounded by boys and who wanted pot twice a day and special clean socks for his own use. One other patient said the food was bad and the pot poor and everything wrong.

At a meeting held of all the lepers a petition was presented asking for a raise in clothing money from \$10 to \$16 a year; that the ration of kaula allowed be increased; that ten pounds of meat be given to each patient a week instead of seven pounds, with mutton twice a month and a quarter of a cord of wood monthly. A full ration was also asked for all children more than 5 years of age.

When asked whether they believed in Doctor Goto the lepers replied "yes" in a loud chorus. One man said he had been cured by Doctor Goto, and had remained cured for nine years. Fully a dozen others told how they had been cured by Doctor Goto, but the "cures" seemed only to have resulted in a check of the disease. All the lepers, however, placed absolute trust in Doctor Goto, and wanted the Legislature to send for him.

Prince Kihio addressed the unfortunate people and said he would use his best efforts to prevent the settlement passing into control of the Federal Government. The manner in which they were treated now was like living in a paradise compared with the conditions to which leprosy patients elsewhere were subjected. The delegates said that the most eminent physicians in foreign countries were still studying the disease, but had not yet discovered its cure. He was in favor, however, of having physicians go to Molokai to study leprosy, hoping that they might thus be able to find some remedy that would effect a permanent cure.

**AFFLICTED SAT IN ROWS.**

It was a peculiar and painful sight where the lepers sat and told their complaints to the committee. In the main part of the hall the afflicted men and women sat in rows upon benches, the most outcast of the world's diseased and afflicted people. A fence separated the lepers from the committee and from the other visitors, who went from Honolulu. One by one the crippled and suffering lepers told their stories and showed their grief in their faces. The territorial band, which went from Honolulu, played for the unfortunate patients throughout the day. The Legislature will probably pass a resolution to secure new and better instruments for a band made up of lepers themselves, which remains permanently on the island.

Molokai is usually the first land sighted by steamers bound from San Francisco to Honolulu, and it is separated from the island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated, by a channel twenty-five miles wide. The location of the leper settlement is one of the most charming and beautiful spots on the island. It has beautiful verdure, beautiful tropical foliage on every side and is flanked by cool trade winds from the north. Perpendicular cliffs stretch from the ocean to a distance of 200 feet or more up to the settlement, and the houses as seen from the water form a pretty village, all painted white and in good condition. The leper building includes a hospital, two churches, dwellings erected for the clergy, nurses and for Superintendent McVeigh and Doctor Goodhue. The leper colony consists of about 1,000 persons, of whom about 200 are lepers with 200 of their relatives and friends, who have voluntarily devoted the remainder of their lives to the care of their loved ones. The lepers are never allowed to leave the settlement on Molokai, but the overseers, physicians and nurses can do so; while visitors are only permitted to go there by authority of the Board of Health, which permit is only granted in exceptional cases.

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